

PASSES THE BUDGET AFTER SPLIT AND CUT

Fusion Majority Gives Way to
Tammany to Slap at Al-
derman Curran.

\$583,000 STRICKEN OUT

Dowling Plans to Keep Fusion
Majority Divided, but the
Chances are Slim.

The fusion majority in the Board of Aldermen split long enough yesterday afternoon to put the board temporarily in the hands of the Tammany members. The Tammany men assailed the budget as sent down by the Board of Estimate and carved \$583,000 out of it, almost half of which was the Board of Education's allowance for special teachers.

The rupture was a slap at Alderman Henry H. Curran, chairman of the Finance Committee, who is also head of the Aldermanic police inquiry. Six of his Republican associates on the committee revolted and voted with Frank Dowling, Tammany leader of the minority. When Alderman Dowling's report providing for budget cuts came up for passage he had with him 50 votes, against 20 from the fusionists.

Dowling was so elated that he was laying plans yesterday afternoon to overthrow the fusionists permanently. But the insurgent members of the Finance Committee said that their action yesterday had no politics in it. They were merely standing for a lower budget and didn't like the way Curran had treated them.

The secret of their irritation was that Curran hadn't taken them into his confidence in preparing his report, which he purposed to introduce as the report of the majority. Though there had been hearings by the Finance Committee on the budget, Curran did not tell them until 11 o'clock yesterday morning that he was going to report in favor of passing the whole budget, including provision for a \$2,000,000 increase for the Finance Committee. Neither had they known beforehand that Curran was going to try to have the Board of Estimate make this provision in the budget.

Dowling had been quietly at work making critical of this discontent. By the time the board met yesterday he had induced six of the fusionists on the committee to come over. The insurgents were Aldermen Willard, Thiemer, Dowling, Gaynor, Crimmin and Mulligan. Alderman Hamilton was the only fusionist to stick by Curran. Alderman Post did not take sides.

Perchance President McAneny was on hand to defend the budget, which was very largely his own handiwork. He asked for a week's postponement of action on the score that the Comptroller's office had just reported an error in a charge for interest on a money bond amounting to \$1,500,000. In the budget as it stood this sum would be paid for out of tax on the bonds, but the error had been charged up to the taxpayers at all but be paid out of proceeds from bond sales and ultimately out of the earnings of the subway itself.

The Aldermen didn't seem to get the point of Mr. McAneny's argument, but thought that the budget had to be passed immediately or else it would become operative automatically at midnight last night. So they went ahead. The motion to postpone action a week was lost, 24 to 45.

Alderman Dowling's report provided for \$583,000 cut in the City of Health's office lost its allowance of \$200,000 for a number of salary increases and new employees. The Mayor's office, on the other hand, got six of the seven increases with which the budget had provided it. The only salary cut there was \$150 for a stenographer's raise in pay. The \$200,000 allowance for a new municipal reference library was cut out. The Board of Health lost its \$100,000 for a card index with which to tabulate the health statistics of 30,000 children in private institutions. The Board of Education lost \$25,000 of \$300,000 which had been allowed for teaching special subjects—cooking, mechanics and so on. Curran lost his \$2,000,000 allowance for the Finance Committee.

Various cuts in the Board of Health were eliminated, saving \$184,500. The Board of Health lost its allowance of \$22,000 for thirteen supervising nurses, \$25,000 for five sanitary inspectors. The Department of Public Charities lost only \$7,000 of what had been allowed to it. The Board of Estimate lost \$2,000,000 of \$10,000,000 for standardization experts and \$10,000 for various contingencies. The New York Public Library lost an allowance of \$20,000 for fifty-six messengers and other help.

Mr. McAneny told the members of the Finance Committee who had gone over to Dowling that they had listened to most specious advice.

Alderman Dowling from Brooklyn, a Republican insurgent, declared in a long speech that he and the others were merely "voicing the plain sense of an outraged public." He assured the Aldermen that there was no politics in the revolt, but "just for conscience's sake."

The Dowling vote on the \$192,500,000 budget was carried 50 to 20 after nearly three hours of debate.

Alderman Dowling was ready yesterday afternoon to go ahead to reorganize the Board of Aldermen with the help of his new found friends. It was pointed out, though, that in order to carry the deposition of Alderman Curran from the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, he would have to control two-thirds of the seventy-nine Aldermen. He was three votes shy even on the favorable vote of yesterday to carry out any such programme.

THREE CARNEGIE PLANTS IDLE

Yardmen on Strike Threaten to Call
Out Steel Workers.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—Carnegie Steel Company officials are in session to-night considering measures to avert a general strike at the great plants of the company at Homestead, Duquesne and Braddock, just outside the city limits. Eight hundred striking yardmen on the Interworks Railroad lines have threatened the plants threaten to make an appeal to the partially organized steel workers at the plants to join them unless their demands for a wage increase and the reinstatement of two discharged employees are granted.

The three plants of the Carnegie company, with a daily capacity of 25,000 tons of steel, are practically idle, it being impossible to run the departments without switching facilities. The company has banked its eleven blast furnaces in the valley. Twelve thousand steel workers are idle at the three plants. The yardmen chose the psychological moment in making their demands, for the Carnegie mills have been short of labor for months.

Two sticks of dynamite were planted under a trainload of structural steel in the yards at Homestead, which was awaiting shipment to Panama, but employees saw two men running and stopped a switching engine and plucked the dynamite almost from under the wheels.

The Carnegie company's sales of Fresh Mutton in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 23, amounted to 715 cents per pound—44¢.



Quality Never Varies

BURN WHOLE CITY M'NAMARA'S AIM

Continued from First Page.

Senator Kern if his motive in doing the dynamiting had been the desire for the money there was in it replied in the negative. He added that the motive was due to his "foolish, inflated mind, inflated by Hockin and J. J. McNamara," and that he believed at the time that he was fighting the fight in the right way. That money did not enter into it at all was his firm declaration, although he said he received pay for every job he did.

Asked whether his wife knew what he was doing, he said she did. To another question he replied that she had implied him to discontinue his work as a dynamiter. He said he did not know whether his children knew anything about the work in which he was engaged.

He repeated what he had said in his direct examination concerning Hockin having threatened him with the boycott, blacklisting him so he could not get a job unless he pulled off the explosion.

"In other words," asked Senator Kern, "Hockin terrorized you into going into this work?"

"Yes, sir."

"You were afraid of him?"

"Oh, no, I was not scared of him," explained McNamara, emphasizing that it was not Hockin personally that he feared.

Senator Kern then asked McNamara to give a list of explosions for which he was responsible and the amounts he had received for them. They aggregated twenty and he got a total of \$3,250.

G. W. Caldwell of the firm of Caldwell & Drake, whose office at Columbus and whose works at Omaha were dynamited the same night, was called to the stand and testified about threats by Painter and Hockin and of the dynamiting following soon after these threats. The firm was using non-union labor. The damage to the court house at Omaha was about \$6,000 and at Columbus about \$4,000.

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HYDE TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN BEHALF

Continued from First Page.

Chamberlain, Mr. Smith said, he had borrowed \$10,000 from the Carnegie Trust Company on November 10, 1910, a four months note at 6 per cent, which was indorsed by Charles H. Hyde. Mr. Smith had deposited the money in his own bank and then checked out \$6,800, which he deposited in the account of Mr. Hyde in the Washington Trust Company and \$3,000 to the same man's account in the Central Trust Company. There was some sparring about this and then Mr. Steuer rose and conceded it all.

When asked about the \$200 Smith swore he had paid that for the discount for four months at 6 per cent. That was a surprise. Mr. Whitman had proclaimed that this \$200 went directly into Hyde's pocket.

Bank's "Offering Book" Produced.

The only question cleared up on cross-examination was the indorsement of Hyde. Mr. Whitman had believed it had been done secretly. The "offering book" of the Carnegie Trust Company showed plainly the Hyde indorsement. Smith admitted that he had borrowed \$4,000 more in December, \$3,500 of which went into Hyde's account. Then there was \$500 in the Northern Bank when it closed. This was a demand note, and all claims were paid when they were presented by the receiver of the bank later.

The Norcross notes were then put in evidence. They were covered by a general guarantee of Hyde's, written at the Waldorf-Astoria, in which he guaranteed that young man's liabilities at the trust company up to \$20,000. There were further concessions on this account, and an admission that later the \$18,000 borrowed by Norcross was paid with interest.

The People rested at 12:40 o'clock, and when the afternoon session began at 2 o'clock, Mr. Hyde was on the stand with motions that the case be dismissed right there and that the jury be instructed to acquit the defendant for many reasons. It was apparent that Justice Goff was not brimming over with interest in the argument, having already read briefs submitted, and when Assistant District Attorney Moss had replied the Justice very quickly decided: "Motion refused." Whereupon Mr. Steuer rose and opened for the defense.

Everybody agreed that Mr. Steuer excelled himself in that opening address. Until he got down to Robin it was nothing but a simply worded narrative of Hyde's experiences with Cummins and his attitude toward all banks.

Says Bankers Pursued Hyde.

There wasn't a minute of his waking time, the lawyer said, after Hyde was appointed City Chamberlain that bankers were not after him for city money.

On the street, in restaurants, in his office, in the trains at home and abroad, they were always after him, and among them were Cummins, Reichmann, W. J. Harrington and other Carnegie Trust men. Cummins had come to him well recommended; Reichmann was head of the Corn Products Company; Condon was with American Tobacco; young Moore was of Manning, Maxwell & Moore. They were well known in the financial world.

Mr. Steuer traced the interviews and the depositing of city money. Hyde returned from Europe on August 20 after the shooting of Mayor Gaynor, and the alleged scene in his law office took place two days later, after he had been over to the hospital to see his municipal and life insurance friend, Mr. Steuer narrated what happened there, and then paid his respects to Joseph G. Robin in a way that had the jury laughing outright.

Calls Robin Crazy Then and Now.

He said that after showing that nothing of what Robin had testified to had occurred in the law office, would now say that Robin was still insane and had been insane all along. He had caused himself to be committed as insane about the time he was indicted; he had caused an inquiry into his sanity to be made; he had thrown a fit in the District Attorney's office; he was in Bellevue two weeks and was pronounced insane by thirteen alienists.

Robin was insane to-day when on the subject of his delusions, Mr. Steuer continued. He had repudiated his father and mother, which was one of his delusions; he had asserted that J. P. Morgan, Hepburn and Cannon were against him, determined to ruin him with the District Attorney; that the two bankers who had taken a shot at him on the Merrick turnpike, that he wore rubber shoes in the Tombs because J. P. Morgan had hired Nicola Tesla to throw electric staves at him; that Mr. Morgan was clearing House gang had tried to poison his food; that they had tried to kill him; and with a lot more of such delusions.

Mr. Steuer paused for breath and asked if any man were safe with such a person. Hyde, cool, smiling, self-possessed took the stand at 3:45. He testified that he was a lawyer, 48 years old, had been in this country since 1888, and was appointed Chamberlain by Mayor Gaynor in January, 1910.

Hyde Tells of First Conversation.

Yes, he knew William J. Cummins, W. J. Harrington had introduced Cummins to him in March, 1910, along with Martin J. Condon. He understood that the men then were interested in the Carnegie Trust Company, the Van Norden Trust Company, or the Madison Trust Company as it became, and the Twelfth Ward Bank.

He remembered the first conversation. The bankers wanted city money and he wanted them to subscribe to a \$500,000 issue of city bonds then impending. Cummins had promised to subscribe and that had pleased Hyde, because agitation had somewhat affected the city's credit. He had not given them any deposits at that time, though he knew that in the old days they had carried some money.

Cummins came to see him at Roelny about March 20, bringing a sheaf of letters of recommendation from J. P. Morgan, a letter from Clark Williams to Andrew Carnegie and twenty others. Hyde read them, investigated the standing of the other men, who were concerned with him and finally made a deposit of \$250,000. The Rollins letter was not put in evidence at this time, but later it was let in and it had given the Carnegie Trust Company money because Mr. Rollins, Mr. Williams and other well known financiers had declared it as sound as any note in the city.

Hyde told of his going to Europe June 9 and returning August 20, after the Mayor was shot. He said that while he was abroad he had never heard of any run on the Carnegie Trust Company due to a newspaper story that some bonds had been stolen from its safe. That brought him around to the meeting of the 22d.

First Meeting With Robin.

He had been over at the Hoboken hospital, he explained, and got to his office around 5:15. A telephone message had been received in the meantime saying

Dramatic Qualities
in the new novel
THE MINISTER OF POLICE
Read the Book
—for sale at any book-stall—

Then See Simone

in the Play
"THE PAPER CHASE"
(by Louis N. Parker)
as produced by the Liebler Co. at WALLACK'S THEATRE

The Minister of Police is a novel of unusual worth, well-sustained periods of suspense, frequent surprises, sprightly charm, and a fascinating heroine—these were the things that induced the dramatist of "Disraeli" and "Pomander Walk" to fashion a new play based on it. Mr. Parker has called the play The Paper Chase. Read the book, obtainable at all stores, and see the play now running at Wallack's.

NEW YORK: THE BOBBIS-MERRILL COMPANY: INDIANAPOLIS

Cummins wanted to talk with him. He and Cummins up and Cummins responded that he would use to bring Robin down to the office for a little while. Hyde told them to hurry up as he had ordered his automobile to take him out to his room in time for dinner. His mother was on from California and he wanted to get home to dinner every night she was with him.

The men arrived and he met Robin for the first time. There was a little talk of his trip to Europe, the recent shooting of the Mayor, and then an office boy announced that the automobile and he went away. There was not a word about Robin, the boys, or anything like it. He was home for dinner. He went over the Wall street ferry and out the usual way.

He met Robin several weeks later when that gentleman called on him at the Chamberlain's office bringing a card of recommendation from William J. Cummins. Robin wanted him to help out with a matter that was coming before the Board of Estimate, and he had told the latter to see the Borough President of Queens.

Robinson Complains of Deposits.

Then they had talked about city deposits, and Robinson complained that city money was not left in his bank long enough to be of any use. It was put in in the evening and taken out in the morning.

Robin had said that their average balance was about \$100,000. Deputy Chamberlain Walsh, called in, said it had been \$135,000 or \$140,000, and he had told Walsh to give them as much money as he thought was safe. That was the last he ever thought of Robin or the Northern Bank. Not a word had been said about any loan. He did not know of it.

Hyde swore he had talked to many bankers about city deposits, Cummins among them. He never knew Cummins and his friends were big borrowers. He had to go to the banks to get money for the various banks were. He had given deposits to the Mercantile National because Miles O'Brien, vice-president, had asked for them. Mr. Lewis, the cashier, and Abram I. Elkus had got the deposits for the National Reserve Bank. R. Ross Appleton was responsible for the Fourteenth Street Savings Bank. Secretary Baur and Louis V. Hammerling got the money for the Savoy Trust, Timothy L. Woodruff had the money sent to the Guaranty Trust, John A. Young, George W. Young and Bird A. Coet secured funds for the Windsor Trust. He couldn't recall who represented the Public Bank and the Hungarian American.

Hyde said he didn't know who had the notes cashed as he needed the money, while as for Charles P. Norcross, that young man had a consumption cure in which he, Hyde, was interested. He needed money and Hyde had guaranteed the payment of loans up to \$20,000. When the time came he and the other men in the scheme had paid off the loans.

Moss Cross-Examines Hyde.

Mr. Moss in his cross-examination went into the incidents of the meeting at 60 street. Mr. Moss was anxious about telephone calls. He had been during the evening, but Hyde knew nothing of it. He repeated what he had said on direct examination. He did not know what had happened in this particular, and Mr. Moss went back to the return of August 20.

Hyde said he understood that there had been withdrawal from the Carnegie Trust in his absence, after a conference between the Mayor, the Comptroller and the Deputy Chamberlain. These withdrawals had been August 20, and September 10, he had taken down \$100,000, and \$50,000 more was taken, making \$350,000 taken from a million, which left \$650,000 in the Carnegie Trust when it closed.

Mr. Moss devoted much time to the question whether Hyde and Cummins were intimate friends. Hyde said always they were only friendly. Mr. Moss produced a copy of a letter purporting to be from Cummins to Hyde, dated August 20, which had been written by Cummins to Hyde which concluded: "With a heart full of love." Hyde laughed and said he never had seen the letter. He did not know brother-in-law, Dimock, got a job out at the Platt Iron Works, owned by Cummins.

Quizzes Hyde on Cummins's Intimacy.

Then, just to show they were pretty close, Mr. Moss produced letters of introduction written by Hyde to Cummins for one David Davis, William H. Kreider and others. The latter said that any favor Cummins would do for them would be appreciated by the writer. Hyde said he wrote many such letters. He did not know whether any of the letters got money for the bearers; he did not care.

Still Mr. Moss kept up the questions regarding intimacy. He asked if Cummins had not held it forth that he, Hyde, was a Carnegie Trust man. "No, sir," was the emphatic answer; "at least not with my knowledge."

This brought on an acrimonious colloquy between the witness and the District Attorney about who had been during the trial. Hyde declared he had never done it and Mr. Moss said his office had not until the Justice stopped them. Then let in and it had given the Carnegie Trust Company money because Mr. Rollins, Mr. Williams and other well known financiers had declared it as sound as any note in the city.

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